

# 平成28年度一般入学試験問題

## 外国語（英語）

### 【注意事項】

1. この問題冊子には答案用紙が挟み込まれています。試験開始の合図があるまで問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 試験開始後、問題冊子と答案用紙の受験番号欄に受験番号を記入下さい。
3. 問題冊子には計5問の問題が英1～英8ページに記載されています。落丁、乱丁および印刷不鮮明な箇所があれば、手をあげて監督者に知らせ下さい。
4. 答案には、必ず鉛筆（黒「HB」「B」）またはシャープペンシル（黒「HB」「B」）を使用下さい。
5. 解答は答案用紙の指定された場所に記入下さい。ただし、解答に関係のないことが書かれた答案は無効にすることがあります。
6. 問題冊子の余白は下書きに利用しても構いません。
7. 問題冊子および答案用紙はどのページも切り離してはいけません。
8. 問題冊子および答案用紙を持ち帰ってはいけません。

受験番号	
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〔問 1〕 下線部(ア)～(コ)に入るように各語群にある語句を並べ替えて、意味の通る英文を完成させなさい。

Today, Everest's peak is a decidedly less lonely place. More than 3,500 people have successfully climbed the 29,029 ft. (8,848 m) mountain—and more <sup>(ア)</sup>( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) number scaled the peak just over the past year. On one day alone in 2012, 234 climbers reached the peak. As more and more people try <sup>(イ)</sup>( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )—often paying over \$100,000 for a “guided climb”—this desolate mountain is becoming as crowded as a Tokyo subway car at rush hour. Climbers have complained about waiting for hours in bottlenecks on the way to the summit, a situation that isn't just uncomfortable—it's cold and windy up there—but downright dangerous. If bad weather strikes during one of those bottlenecks, climbers can and do die, as happened in the sudden 1996 blizzard that <sup>(ウ)</sup>( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) near the summit, a disaster that later became the Jon Krakauer book *Into Thin Air*.

But the tiresome, dangerous crowds aren't the only problems on Everest. All those climbers need to bring a lot of gear—and much <sup>(エ)</sup>( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) left on the mountain, sometimes even the summit itself. Mount Everest—once the most remote and forbidding spot on the planet—<sup>(オ)</sup>( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) heap. Here's mountaineer Mark Jenkins writing in *National Geographic* about the state of Everest: “The two standard routes, the Northeast Ridge and the Southeast Ridge, are not only dangerously crowded but also disgustingly polluted, with garbage leaking out of the glaciers and pyramids of human excrement he fouling the high camps. And then there are the deaths. Besides the four climbers who perished on the Southeast Ridge, six others lost their lives in 2012, including three Sherpas.” Expedition teams have left empty oxygen canisters, torn tents and other leftover equipment along the paths that lead from base camp to the summit. And because Everest is so cold and icy, the waste that's left there stays there, preserved for all time.

You can't necessarily blame the climbers, especially inexperienced ones, for their littering habit. Even under the best conditions, climbing the tallest mountain in the world is exhausting, dangerous work. Dropping used supplies on the mountain rather than carrying them can save vital energy and weight. It's not exactly <sup>(カ)</sup>( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) in a city park, but the accumulated trash is still steadily ruining a unique place on earth. “You are surrounded by filth,” mountaineer Paul Thelen told Germany's *Die Welt* recently.

But the good news is that some mountaineers are <sup>(キ)</sup>( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) clean up Everest. Thelen and his friend Eberhard Schaaf are part of the annual Eco Everest Expedition, which has been cleaning up trash from base camp to the summit since 2008. So far they've collected over 13 tons of garbage, as well as a whole lot of frozen excrement and the occasional frozen corpse. (Nothing ever goes away on Everest.) And just recently a joint India-Nepal military team collected over 2 tons of garbage on the slopes of the mountain.

Some of that trash is even being used for a higher purpose—in the spiritual sense, if not the altitude one. As part of the Mount Everest 8848 Art Project, a group of 15 artists from Nepal

collected 1.5 tons of garbage brought down the mountain by climbers. They've transformed the cans and oxygen cylinders—and in one case, part of the remains of a helicopter—into 74 pieces of art that have already gone on exhibition in Nepal's capital. Part <sup>(ク)</sup>( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) go to the Everest Summiters Association, which has <sup>(ケ)</sup>( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) off the mountain. This is high-end recycling.

The association estimates that there might still be 10 tons of trash left on the mountain, and if the number of climbers on Everest keeps increasing, that figure will only grow. There's no beating Hillary and Norgay, who pulled off a feat 60 years ago that many thought was physically impossible. But at least the thousands of climbers who <sup>(コ)</sup>( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) can take better care of this magnificent mountain.

出典 : Bryan Walsh, "60 Years After Man First Climbed Everest, the Mountain Is a Mess."  
TIME, May 29, 2013.

- (ア) 語群 : a / of / tenth / than / that
- (イ) 語群 : against / Everest / test / themselves / to
- (ウ) 語群 : climbers / eight / of / the lives / took
- (エ) 語群 : being / ends / of / that gear / up
- (オ) 語群 : becoming / is / tallest / the world's / trash
- (カ) 語群 : a beer / can / equivalent / to / tossing
- (キ) 語群 : it / taking / themselves / to / upon
- (ク) 語群 : from / of / sales / the proceeds / will
- (ケ) 語群 : collect / debris / helped / of / tons
- (コ) 語群 : followed / footsteps / have / in / their

[問2] 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

In 1854, John Snow noted that “the most terrible outbreak of cholera which ever occurred in this kingdom, is probably that which took place in Broad Street, Golden Square and the adjoining streets, a few weeks ( ア ). Within two hundred and fifty yards of the spot where Cambridge Street joins Broad Street, there were upwards of five hundred ( イ ) attacks of cholera in ten days.” Snow tabulated the number of deaths from cholera that occurred from the ( ウ ) of the epidemic in August 1853 to January 1854 according to the two water companies supplying the various subdistricts of London. The areas of London supplied entirely by the Southwark and Vauxhall Company experienced a rate of 114 ( エ ) from cholera per 100,000 persons, whereas there were no deaths from cholera during that time in the districts supplied entirely by the Lambeth Company. A large area supplied by both companies experienced a rate midway between those for the districts supplied by either alone.

These observations were ( オ ) with Snow’s hypothesis that drinking water supplied by the Southwark and Vauxhall Company increased the risk of cholera compared with water from the Lambeth Company. Snow also recognized the possibility that many factors ( カ ) than the water supply differed between the two geographic areas and thus could account ( キ ) the observed variation in cholera rates. His unique contribution to epidemiology lies in his recognition of an opportunity to test the hypothesis implicating the water supply. Snow outlined his natural experiment in his book *On the Mode of Communication of Cholera*.

Within the area supplied by both companies, Snow walked from house to house and, for every ( ク ) in which a cholera death had occurred, was able to determine ( ケ ) company supplied the water. The death rates from cholera according to source of water supply were tabulated. These data provided Snow ( コ ) convincing evidence that water supplied by the Southwark and Vauxhall Company was ( サ ) for the outbreak of cholera in London. Thus, Snow charted the frequency and distribution of cholera and also ascertained a cause, or determinant, of the outbreak. In so doing, he was perhaps the first investigator to draw together <sup>(2)</sup>all three components of the definition of epidemiology.

Snow's investigation of the cholera epidemic of 1853 to 1854 utilized the approach that epidemiologists still use ( シ ). Both his clinical knowledge and observations concerning the distribution of cholera rates helped formulate the hypothesis that the disease was ( ス ) through the water supply. He then proceeded to test this hypothesis, while recognizing the need to allow for evaluation of alternative explanations for his observations. This approach was applied primarily to outbreaks of infectious diseases ( セ ) the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Thus, the term *epidemiology* was originally used almost exclusively to ( ソ ) the study of epidemics of infectious disease. Over the past 80 years, patterns of mortality in developed countries have changed markedly, with chronic diseases assuming increasing importance. <sup>(3)</sup>As a consequence, the concept of an epidemic has become much broader and more complex, necessitating more advanced methods than those first developed by Snow.

出典: Charles H. Hennekens, et al. *Epidemiology in Medicine*.  
Lippincott Williams & Wilkins: Philadelphia, 1987. Pages 6-8.

(1) 英文の意味が通るように、空所(ア)~(ソ)に入る最もふさわしい語句を①~⑮から1つ選び、数字で答えなさい。但し、同じ語句を2度使うことはない。

- |          |                |              |          |               |
|----------|----------------|--------------|----------|---------------|
| ① ago    | ② commencement | ③ consistent | ④ deaths | ⑤ dwelling    |
| ⑥ fatal  | ⑦ for          | ⑧ mean       | ⑨ other  | ⑩ responsible |
| ⑪ spread | ⑫ throughout   | ⑬ today      | ⑭ which  | ⑮ with        |

(2) 下線部(2)が示す内容を、具体的に日本語で説明しなさい。

(3) 下線部(3)を和訳しなさい。

〔問3〕 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

We think we know what causes cancer: smoking, the sun's UV rays, tumor-causing genes we ( ア ) from Mom and Dad. But these factors alone can't explain why cancer in its many forms is poised to edge out heart ( イ ) as America's No. 1 killer within the next few years. That rise has sparked a large number of research into how much of cancer is within our control and how much of it is simply a roll of the genetic dice.

Now, in an eye-opening study published in *Science*, researchers report that the majority of cancer types are the ( ウ ) of pure chance, the product of random genetic mutations that occur when stem cells—which keep the body chugging along, replacing older cells as they die ( エ )—make mistakes copying the cells' DNA.

Cristian Tomasetti and Dr. Bert Vogelstein at the Sidney Kimmel Comprehensive Cancer Center of Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine found that the more stem cells there are in certain kinds of tissues and the more often they divide, the more likely that tissue is to ( オ ) cancer over a person's lifetime. About 65% of cancers are the result of these DNA mistakes made by stem cells.

( カ ) a small proportion of a tissue's cells are stem cells, which are essentially templates for making more tissue. The catch is that this kind of DNA copying is also the process behind cancer, which is triggered by cells that pick up mutations in their genes when they divide.

The element of chance does not, however, mean you should stop ( キ ) sunscreen or take up smoking. "My biggest fear is that people will do ( ク ). The opposite is true," says Tomasetti, who stresses that while we may not be able to prevent all tumors, we can focus ( ケ ) early detection and taking ( コ ) of lifesaving treatments like chemotherapy and radiation, among other things. "We need to do everything we did before, but we want to do it even more than before."

出典：Alice Park. "Most Cancer is Out of Our Control:

Random DNA changes are usually to blame." TIME, January 19, 2015.

(1) 英文の意味が通るように、空所( ア )～( コ )に入る最もふさわしい語句を

①～⑤から1つ選び、数字で答えなさい。

- |                 |              |             |              |          |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|----------|
| (ア) ① decide    | ② inherit    | ③ locate    | ④ prevent    | ⑤ treat  |
| (イ) ① disease   | ② massage    | ③ rate      | ④ transplant | ⑤ valve  |
| (ウ) ① block     | ② cause      | ③ hope      | ④ lack       | ⑤ result |
| (エ) ① for       | ② in         | ③ just      | ④ off        | ⑤ upon   |
| (オ) ① cure      | ② develop    | ③ heal      | ④ manage     | ⑤ study  |
| (カ) ① Despite   | ② Due to     | ③ Every     | ④ If         | ⑤ Only   |
| (キ) ① wear      | ② wearing    | ③ wearingly | ④ wore       | ⑤ worn   |
| (ク) ① anything  | ② everything | ③ nothing   | ④ something  | ⑤ thing  |
| (ケ) ① either    | ② on         | ③ than      | ④ too        | ⑤ when   |
| (コ) ① advantage | ② criticism  | ③ distance  | ④ ease       | ⑤ leave  |

(2) 文中にある下線部を和訳しなさい。

〔問4〕 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

One dark side of materialism is its effect on our happiness. Now that it has provided so many millions of us with the basics of material wellbeing, materialism seems unable to also improve our overall wellbeing. Instead, it increasingly looks like it is doing the opposite. Rather than making us feel good, materialism is making millions of us feel joyless, anxious and, even worse, depressed.

Material goods, it must be said, can be useful for self-expression and signifying status—the type of shoes or shirt you wear says a lot about you, for instance. But in our materialistic consumer culture, we have come to rely on material goods too much, and they are letting us down. In today’s materialistic culture, many people believe material things can solve emotional problems. But <sup>(1)</sup>this is a “false promise.” Retail therapy does not work. Instead, it is more likely to make your problems worse—by putting you in debt, for instance.

In today’s culture, material goods have become substitutes for deep and genuinely meaningful human desires and questions. Consumer culture has become a sort of pseudo-religion. Instead of pondering meaningful questions, like “Why am I here?”, “What happens after death?”, “How should I live?”, it is easier to focus on questions like “The blue one or the red one?”, “Will that go with the top I bought last week?”, “What will she think if I buy that?” Instead of trying to understand who we really are, we reach for the “Real Thing.” <sup>(2)</sup>And, brainwashed by the system, when the goods we buy fail to match up to those deep desires, instead of giving up on material goods, we just keep banging our heads against the wall and buying more. Mass-produced goods, which are the natural product of the system, are the worst of all. They are so stripped of meaning and novelty that they have little chance of genuinely exciting or inspiring us. So we become quickly bored with the goods we have and, in the search for novelty, move on to the next thing, and begin the process again.

<sup>(3)</sup>Even where material goods are helpful, by signifying status, they create more problems than they solve. Because, in today’s meritocratic society, having goods signifies success and, equally, not having goods says failure. As a result, we are not only smugly or painfully aware of who is above or below us in the pecking order. We also know we can clamber up or slip down the rankings at any moment. It is like living in an immense, stomach-churning session of Snakes and Ladders, where the game never stops and where everybody is a competitor. To play this paranoia-inducing game—and it is a game we all play—millions of us spend our days and nights worrying about our place in the pecking order, and scheming to get up the ladders and avoid the snakes. The end result is millions suffering from material-focused status anxiety.

Even worse than giving us status anxiety, materialism is making people depressed, in record numbers and to a record extent. From the 1970s to the turn of the century, mental illness in children and adults in developed countries doubled. A quarter of Britons now suffer emotional distress. Americans are three times more likely to be depressed today than in the 1950s. <sup>(4)</sup>Those statistics are so shocking that many try to explain them away by pointing out that people tended to suffer silently in the past, and that doctors are quicker to diagnose and

prescribe anti-depressants today. But those numbers are based on extensive and robust research, on anonymous survey reports from individuals and not from doctor diagnoses. So there is no doubt that depression is increasing, and at an alarming rate.

This becomes even more illuminating, and concerning, when you make comparisons between countries. Because, it turns out, emotional illness increases with income inequality, which also tends to be higher in English-speaking nations. In other words, the more a society resembles the US, in that it becomes materialistic, the higher the rate of emotional distress. The logical conclusion is one of the darkest sides of materialism: mass production and mass consumption, ultimately, cause mass depression. <sup>(5)</sup>That, surely, is not what anyone would call progress.

出典 : James Wallman. *Stuffocation: Living More With Less*.  
Penguin Books, 2015. Pages 63-67.

- (1) 下線部内にあるthisを具体的に示しながら、下線部(1)を和訳しなさい。
- (2) 下線部(2)を和訳しなさい。
- (3) 下線部(3)を和訳しなさい。
- (4) 下線部(4)は具体的に何を指すか、日本語で説明しなさい。
- (5) 下線部内にある That を具体的に示しながら、下線部(5)を和訳しなさい。



〔問 5〕 次の和文を英訳しなさい。

能力や財産に関して、途方もなく差がある人に、ひとは嫉妬しない。ひとが嫉妬する相手はむしろ、境遇が近い人、優劣や運不運など、その人との比較がいちいち気になってしかたがない人である。その意味で、嫉妬の相手は、実はもっとも気がかりな自分が映っている鏡なのである。

出典：鷺田清一、朝日新聞『折々のことば』2015年6月27日。